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Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1880)

8289 六拜禮號五月七英港香

SATURDAY JULY 5 1919

日八月六 SINGLE COPY 10 CTS

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PEACE TERMS.

GREAT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHAT BRITAIN DID IN THE WAR.

London, July 3.

The Premier, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, pointed out that Germany used her Colonies in South Africa in order to stir up sedition and rebellion against the Union, and her Colonies elsewhere as bases for preying on the commerce of adjacent Colonies. It would have been folly if we had renewed Germany's opportunities for mischief. The Tribunal in London to try the Kaiser would be an Inter-Allied one—(Renewed Cheers). The officers guilty of submarine outrages would be tried. They would get an absolutely fair trial—(Cheers). The Premier challenged anyone to point out a single act of injustice in the peace terms or anything which any perfectly impartial Court would not have adjudicated in exactly the same way.

A JUST TREATY.

The Premier, referring to the criticism that though the individual conditions might be right, the cumulative effect was crushing, and that the Treaty, though it might be just might not be wise, emphasised the heinousness of Germany's offence, also that Germany had suffered less than the other countries in the war. Germany's crime must be marked. The world could not take these risks again. The German people were not being punished for the crime of their Rulers; the German nation unitedly and enthusiastically approved the war. He unhesitatingly challenged anyone to point to a single clause in the Treaty which did not accord with the stern and highest demands of justice and fair play. The Premier said we were determined that the Treaty should not be a scrap of paper. The guarantees included the disarmament of Germany and the destruction of her arsenals. The British delegates unhesitatingly proposed that the reduced German Army be voluntary and of long service, thus leaving the mass of the people untrained and rendering it impossible for Germany to raise huge armies. The same applied to the Navy. He proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with Anglo-American guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France—(Cheers). France had a legitimate reason for serious apprehension when Britain and America had gone home and when the gallant men of the Dominions—(Cheers)—who fought so bravely in France—the Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians, who had won the deepest French affection—had departed and France only saw the Rhine between her and a foe who had trampled her ruthlessly and torn her flesh twice within living memory. France said: "We would like to know that you Britons and Americans, who helped to emancipate our soul, are still behind us against wanton aggression." He invited Parliament to say "Yes"—(Cheers). He did not agree that it showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. The latter would be valueless unless it had the sanction behind it, of strong nations prepared to stop aggression at a moment's notice. The document only bound us in case of wanton provocation by Germany.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The other guarantee, said the Premier, was the Army of Occupation in France. They did not wish to keep the Army on the Rhine a single day longer than was absolutely necessary, and if Germany showed good-will and gave the necessary guarantees, France was quite prepared to reconsider the question of occupation at the proper moment. Britain was directly interested in the question of the cost of the Army of Occupation, because she did not wish to impose an unnecessary expense upon Germany, which would be the first charge upon the Indemnity Fund. The Government had an understanding with France that the moment Germany carried out the undertaking with regard to disarmament, the cost of the Army of Occupation should not exceed 240 million marks. An agreement on that point had been signed by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and himself. It did not require ratification.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lastly, said the Premier, was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great hopeful experiment which had only been rendered possible by the other conditions of peace. It was due to the world to try the experiment earnestly. The League unfortunately did not mean that we should never have war, but it would be justified if it prevented one war—(Cheers). He begged nobody to sneer at the League—(Loud Cheers, especially from the Labour benches). He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make crime difficult and unsuccessful; therefore he looked hopefully and confidently to it for great things for humanity. He opined that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended on herself—(Cheers). If Germany created obstacles and showed that the same old spirit animated her, she would not accelerate the date, but if she really showed she had broken with the past and that the fires of war had purified her soul, and realised that the policy of the last 150 years had been a bitter mistake, then she could accelerate the date. The sooner that came about, the better it would be for Germany and the world.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Referring to the German Colonies, the Premier said these would not be distributed among the conquerors but be administered by the Great Powers on behalf of humanity. The Mandatory Powers would differ according to the particular territory concerned. For example, South-West Africa, running as it did alongside the Cape, was felt to be so much a part geographically thereof that it would be quite impossible to treat it in the same way as a Colony removed two or three thousand miles from the centre of an administration. Doubtless South-West Africa would become an integral part of the Federation of South Africa. It would be colonised by South Africans. They could not have done anything else, for they could not set up Customs barriers and a different system of administration. The same applied to New Guinea, but did not apply to Togoland, the Cameroons and German East Africa. It would be found that the conditions of the mandates set up there would be the same as applied by the British Colonies all over the world. The responsibilities of the British Empire under this mandate were enormously increased. Something like 800,000 square miles had been added to the already gigantic charge on the Empire's shoulders—a charge which had been undoubtedly fulfilled in a way which had won the wonder of the whole world.

THE LABOUR CHARTER.

Referring to the Labour Charter, the Premier said it was a matter of the most importance for the world's future industrial condition. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labour conditions, and it was hoped that it would be adopted by all the great nations.

they had won a right to a career of their own. He was glad that it was largely through the initiative of Mr. Barnes that this charter had been added to the Treaty. He hoped this machinery would enable the establishment of some permanent means of arranging a level of labour throughout the world and not handicapping countries, so that white labour would be well treated in competition in neutral markets with countries where the conditions of labour were inferior. That was the great purpose of this great charter.

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise that no country had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies than the British Empire. He pointed out that the Empire raised 7,700,000 soldiers and sailors—(Loud Cheers)—and raised War Loans totalling £9,500,000,000. The casualties of the Empire totalled over 3,000,000, not including sailors, of whom 15,000 were killed. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine kept the sea, and without them the war would have collapsed in six months. During the last two years of the war, Britain not only bore the heaviest burden in the fighting in France, but the whole burden of attack in Turkey, which had crumbled to dust—(Cheers). Its great record showed what could be achieved by a great people united and inspired by a common cause. Let us rejoice like men who were under no delusion that our troubles were past and in that spirit which had enabled us to overcome. It will also enable us cheerfully to face the future. Let us not waste our strength prematurely in fighting each other.

THE FUTURE TASK.

The Premier most solemnly declared that in order to prevent the country sinking under its burdens and wounds we must most effectively use the resources of Britain and the Empire. He urged the people to support the Victory Loan in order to reap the fruits of victory. Each must give such strength, goodwill and co-operation as he could. He ridiculed the idea that now that peace had come all would go right without any effort. He pointed out that output had diminished and cost of production increased. That was exactly the opposite road to the road leading to prosperity, as even the Bolsheviks in Russia had begun to discover. He concluded by appealing for co-operation and the maintenance of a spirit of patriotism, which alone could bring us to a real and glorious triumph—(Loud Cheers).

DESERVED TRIBUTES.

The Premier, in the course of tribute rendered to the Dominions representatives, mentioned the names of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Botha—(Cheers)—who participated in some of the most difficult Commissions, notably the Territorial Commissions for adjusting the extraordinarily delicate and complex ethical, economic and strategic questions which had arisen. We owed a great deal to the ability and judgment with which they discharged their functions. He also paid a tribute to the great body of experts who had helped on innumerable Commissions and whose hard work had been the admiration of the foreign delegations. He also paid a tribute to the splendid services rendered by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith in framing the League of Nations.

DESPERATE SITUATION AT PETROGRAD.

BOLSHEVIKS PREPARING TO RETIRE.

Helsingfors, June 28.
Judging by recent decrees, the situation in Petrograd is desperate and the evacuation of the town is being carried out most hastily. M. Trotsky has ordered the fortress at Kronstadt to be blown up before it is surrendered, also all bridges, railway stations, castles, etc., to be destroyed when the Bolshevik forces are withdrawn.

The Finnish General Staff reports that seven Bolshevik warships on the night of June 26, violently bombarded the Staff Headquarters of the Olonetz expedition on Lake Ladoga, destroying hospitals and houses and landing troops. Fighting is proceeding.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 29.
Herr Noske's strike decree has been withdrawn and the railwaymen will resume on June 30. It is reported that the tramwaymen and the overhead and underground railwaymen will strike on June 30.

A BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

London, June 27.
A Bolshevik official message admits that they have been compelled to abandon Kharkoff.

TURKS ATTACK GREEKS.

Constantinople, June 24.
A Greek Battalion which was ambushed and cut up has been forced to retire by the Turks in the region of Smyrna, which is outside the limits which the Council of Four assigned to Greek occupation. The instructions from the Paris Council have now been repeated and the Porte has been officially informed that the Greek occupation is confined to Sandjak, Smyrna, Kaza and all islands.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHORE OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

Singapore, July 3.
The death has occurred at Johore of Dato Meentri Besar, President of the Council of Johore, a most distinguished and respected official.

PEACE MESSAGE.

Singapore, July 3.
The Government has sent a message of loyalty to the Sultan of Johore, congratulating the Sultan on the success of the British forces. The Sultan had thanked the British for his ever-ready military assistance.

A JAPANESE ON THE PEACE.

STRANGE VIEWS.

In the course of an article in the Tokyo, Dr. Fukuda (a professor at the Keiojuku) makes some very strong observations in denunciation of the Treaty of Peace to be imposed on Germany. Dr. Fukuda has been described as pro-German and anti-British and anti-American, but he claims that he is animated simply by a sense of justice. This plea would have more weight if it were not as pointed out with regard to a previous criticism, that he puts Japan in a special category, and again in this article speaks of Japan never attempting aggression or even pressure on a foreign country. A Japanese who can make such an assertion may be regarded as a prophet among his own countrymen, but outside that circle he can exert no influence because it is evident that he judges his own country's actions and those of other countries by an entirely different standard. However, his views are of interest because they represent a much larger body of opinion in Japan than is generally believed. Dr. Fukuda says—

"There have been many instances in history where several Powers have united in persecuting another Power, but never have I come across anything that is so undisguised and thoroughgoing a persecution as the Peace Treaty drafted by the Allies. Were I a German, I would offer the whole country to Britain or America rather than submit to so absolutely ruinous a peace. Inasmuch as the proposed treaty does not contain itself with entirely humiliating Germany as a Power, but aims at making an international slave of the whole German nation."

"I cannot endorse the argument that Japan should hold aloof from the League of Nations because racial discrimination is not abolished. Although the abolition of racial discrimination is represented to have no connection with the question of immigration in America or Australia, it really has such a connection. From the standpoint of the United States or Australia, it is a matter of course rather than otherwise that they cannot indiscriminately tolerate the influx of Japanese and other Asiatics in the present state of their labour conditions. In this respect, there is no alternative for Japan but to arrange matters in a conciliatory manner. It was well that the Tsingtan issue was settled agreeably to Japan's claims, otherwise this would have been a question on which Japan must have taken a firm stand even at the cost of withdrawing from the League."

"Seeing that Japan has never attempted aggression or pressure on a foreign country, I think Japan will do well to refuse to take part in dictating so extremely cruel a set of peace terms to Germany. On this ground, we would like to withdraw from the League, but I dare not insist on the withdrawal, because in that case I am afraid that Britain and America, which have adopted so thoroughly cruel an attitude towards Germany, may treat Japan in the same way. If I may speak out my mind without reserve, however, I do not believe that there is any reason for Japan to concur in imposing such hard terms on Germany. Nay, as far as I do not believe that any citizen of the world can coolly consider the matter without admitting that the terms are excessively hard. Truly, I concede that it is necessary to impose various conditions in order to prevent Germany from assuming an aggressive attitude again; but the peace terms are so extremely cruel, that they are necessary for the purpose of preventing Germany from assuming an aggressive attitude again."

"The spirit of international law and principles of justice and humanity demand that matters relating to war should be settled by war. It is outrageous to human and against the principles of justice and humanity to reduce the enemy to a state of economic isolation and starvation, and to deprive the people of the enemy of their property and to destroy their cities and towns. The demand for peace is a demand for peace, not for a demand for a demand for peace."

YEAR OF MIXED SPORTS.

THE SPORTSWOMAN'S PEACE PREPARATION.

The reputation British women have of being sports-loving is certainly going to be lived up to this year, for, judging by the great demand for sports requirements, this is going to be a great year for all sports which women share with their menfolk, especially tennis.

The demand for tennis racquets and balls is quite phenomenal—there is no other word for it," said the manager of the sports department at Gamage's, "and because there was no production during the war our stocks are so depleted as to be reduced to a mere skeleton though we are doing our best to meet the demand, in spite of the shortage of labour. But it is really like picking up gold to get tennis racquets—we hadn't one left last Saturday!"

THE NEW DEMAND.

This demand is partly due to the fact that during the war those people, chiefly women, who kept up their tennis, made do with the implements they had, but now that they are intent on playing in real earnest, they are wanting new racquets and balls. Also, a number of men are now taking up the game who did not pay much attention to sport before the war, but developed the liking for it during their life in the Army.

DOUBLE THE PRICE.

Prices have gone up considerably owing to the increased cost of materials, and the fact that tennis racket makers are now getting 100 per cent. advance on their pre-war wages. A racquet that cost 6s. 6d. before the war is to-day 10s. 6d. and one that used to be 27s. 6d. is now 42s. 6d. But the eager purchasers do not consider prices; there is no run on cheap goods, and expensive racquets sell as easily as cheap ones.

CROQUET AND CRICKET.

Tennis, being considered the most "social" game, seems to be the most popular, but other sports are also being taken up enthusiastically. Croquet sets are in demand, netball always finds a ready sale, chiefly by schools, and in golf and cricket requirements a brisk trade is being done. Cricket balls are almost unobtainable except in small quantities, because leather, which is largely used in their making, has been so long held up by the Government.

WET WEATHER PING-PONG.

Ping-pong is also enjoying a steady popularity, due to the revival that began in France during the war when table tennis was found so suitable for playing in huts. It is not expected, however, that this game will again be the craze that it was sixteen years ago, though as a wet weather pastime it claims many devotees.

The prices here, as for all sports goods, average an increase of 50 per cent. And though ping-pong sets can be bought for 4s. and 5s. upwards, as before, the war, the quality is inferior, and a set that now costs 2s. 6d. would have been 2s. 11d. in the old days. Sports novelties are being made or asked for. The novel British games are all sufficient to meet the need for enjoyment.

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To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of exchange on demand to-day was 17/10.

CONC. OPERA ELECTION.

JUDGE ARRESTS MAYOR.

A perfect example of a conc. opera election was staged at Hoboken (U.S.A.) recently, on the final day of the contest for three vacant seats on the local governing body.

The incidents began at 11 a.m. when the mayor was awakened by the ringing of his telephone and was informed that an army of 150 impersonators of voters was on its way from Newark.

The mayor, who was one of the candidates for re-election, leaped from his bed and rushed to the telephone and was informed that a crowd of men, mostly in uniform, got off the train. They marched in a body to Turners Hall, followed by the mayor and the forces of law and order, now joined by the Public Safety Commissioner and the head of the police.

The latter two made a sudden surprise appearance in the hall and informed the invading army that they were all under arrest. The army appeared to accept the position philosophically, but apparently sent off a few surreptitious messages. For there now arrived on the scene the heads of the local Republican Party, the mayor, Judge and Democrats accompanied by the local Service Commissioners and the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who is a friend of the Republican leader.

"They must come to my court," said the judge, and the mayor, commissioner, politicians, police, and prisoners repaired there, and a hearing was immediately begun. The judge promptly released the invading army, which had now shrunk to ninety-nine, several having escaped.

Nothing daunted, the mayor ordered the chief of police to re-arrest them, whereupon the judge arrested the mayor. The charge was "false imprisonment."

Shortly after the mayor appeared before the judge, who said he might be released in his own recognisance. But this act of clemency failed to assuage the wrath of the mayor. He declared himself for a short while with the corporation, and then appeared in court, accompanied with a number of judges for conspiracy in inducing the election laws by inducing suspicious characters into the city.

Meanwhile the invading army was becoming seriously annoyed. They said they had been ordered for a day's election work, and after three months of waiting, they were being treated like a bunch of prisoners. They were ordered to leave the city and to return to their homes.

Eventually they were released on parole in charge of the local police. They were ordered to return to their homes and to remain there for a period of three months.

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JAPANESE GOODS IN AUSTRALIA

SOME MORE COMPLAINTS.

Sydney, May 2.—No apology is needed for returning to the subject of Japanese goods in the Australian market, for it is only by giving publicity to the facts that any improvement in the present unsatisfactory position is to be hoped for. There is an elaborate official system of inspection of goods of inferior quality getting out of the country, and so damaging Japan's reputation abroad. A very large concern in Melbourne recently opened up about two hundred pieces of cotton flannel imported from Japan, and two dozen pieces bore a label on which appeared the word "REJECTED" in large type. These goods were of inferior quality, and had been thrown out on examination in Japan as being unfit for export, yet they were packed and shipped with the good stuff, and without even the badge of inferiority being removed. Obviously this extraordinary incident was due to a blunder somewhere, for had the inclusion of this inferior stuff been intentional, the incriminating labels would have been removed before the goods were packed. But the fact that such a blunder is possible shows how worthless the inspection system is, for if goods examined and found not up to standard can find their way abroad among the good stuff, the time and labour expended upon examination is utterly wasted. This is not the only instance I have found in which "rejected" goods have found their way on to the Australian market, showing that there is some very crooked business going on somewhere.

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thousands of Japanese lamp-glasses are on the market here, and three out of five will crack as soon as a lamp is lit. The other two may provisionally last a week, especially if the lamps are not used every evening. There are enough Japanese matches on the demand for eighteen months, but if Swedish and English matches can be landed here at anything like pre-war prices, the Japanese stocks already landed will last eighteen years. In short, the general attitude, both of the wholesale buyer and the consumer, is that a Japanese article is not wanted if any other make is available. This is the feeling in every large commercial centre in the Commonwealth—in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, and in the smaller cities in the country. It is not that the Japanese manufacturer cannot make a good article if he tries. There are firms in Australia handling Japanese lines who have little cause for complaint, but they are fortunate in having representatives on their side who look after their interests very closely, and in dealing with manufacturers who have an eye to themselves. I am told on very good authority that thousands of pounds worth (on paper) of goods are being sent back to Japan as utterly unsaleable on this market. Quotations for Japanese goods by wholesalers to retailers are in some lines far below f.o.b. prices in Japan. Strawboard is being offered here at about £19 a ton which cost those who hold it £40 a few months ago. Similar sacrifices are being made in other lines, wholesale dealers being anxious to clear their stocks of Japanese goods and cut their losses, anticipating supplies from other directions. To what extent it will be possible to obtain supplies from Europe and America at prices anything like pre-war quotations it is as yet difficult to say. Recent advices from Europe giving quotations on certain lines which formerly had a very large sale in Australia have been laughed at as impossible by big buyers there. Unless the next few months shows a very marked falling of prices, business with Europe and America will remain at a standstill, and Japanese goods will consequently have a chance of holding the market a little longer than would be otherwise probable. But only those manufacturers and shippers who display real interest in meeting their customers' requirements can hope to get that business, and only very straight dealing will overcome the strong prejudice which has been set up against all goods bearing the mark "Made in Japan."

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.
Moriyama Kiyoshi, aged 25, living at Ichiki-mura, Miyazaki prefecture, was arrested on the 12th ult. by the local police on suspicion of theft. While he was being escorted to a police station, he ran away. On the 13th ult. at about 4 a.m. he broke into the house of Yoshida Yukichi, of his village, and with a kitchen knife killed Yukichi's daughter and son-in-law. He is still at large. It is believed that he was jealous of the husband of the girl for whom he is said to have entertained a passion. His arrest was the result of a denunciation by the village headman, and the police are now hunting for him.

THE END OF WAR

INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES.

Major G. H. Putnam, chairman of the American Section of the English-Speaking Union who recently made his 56th journey across the Atlantic, is now in England. He first crossed the Atlantic in 1848, and then crossed again in 1851 for the opening of the Great Exhibition of that year. Prince Albert's speech at which he regards as the precursor of the League of Nations.

Before the establishment of the English-Speaking Union as a declaration of the interdependence of the English-speaking peoples, Major Putnam was from a very early stage in the war prominently associated with this movement in the United States to bring home to the people there the necessity for their participation in the struggle. He has been actively engaged during the last few months in organizing the American Section of the English-Speaking Union, in which work he has been greatly assisted by the American Rights League.

In conversation recently with regard to the relation of the English-Speaking Union to the League of Nations he said:—All of us who are working for the Union have been from the outset supporters of the League of Nations. I have myself been associated with Mr. Taft for nearly four years in the work of the League to Enforce Peace, and it was by this league that there was first put into shape the scheme of the League of Nations, so far as America was concerned. We admit that there are many difficulties in the way of maintaining a family of nations in an assured and authoritative organisation. I am reminded of the old illustration, "When an irresistible force meets an immovable body what happens?"

In this case the irresistible force is the commonsense conclusion and the righteous purpose of right-minded people throughout the world that war must be brought to a close. We recognise that if future wars should be permitted there would be in the years to come such developments of scientific appliances for destruction as would make the results of war infinitely more disastrous than those we have just known. In any future wars the bombs from aeroplanes would be destructive enough to wipe out not merely houses, but whole cities, gas waves would destroy not regiments, but armies, and submarines would bring not temporary inconvenience to certain communities, but starvation to whole nations. Mankind in the twentieth century cannot permit civilisation to be wiped out or threatened by further wars. No suggestion or scheme has been put forward other than that for the League of Nations which gives any hope of assurance against future wars. Therefore this scheme must be brought into force effectively.

The irresistible force is the united purpose of intelligent mankind; the immovable body is made up of precedent prejudices and the utterances of men who say that because a thing never has been done before it cannot now be done under different conditions and with the organised purpose of the whole group of civilised nations. In the League of Nations the English-speaking peoples must play a decisive part. In the union of the English-speaking peoples of the world, with harmony of policy and action, will, in my judgment, consist not only a great factor, but also the actual corner-stone of the League of Nations.

The English-speaking peoples of the great British Commonwealth and the American Republic will hold together within the League they will themselves be strong enough to keep the League from being broken apart by issues and grievances that will undoubtedly arise among its members.

I believe that the importance of this union is fully understood in England and in the great independent States which go to make up the British Commonwealth. We are doing what we can to secure a similar understanding throughout the 48 States of the American Republic. Our population, comprising 103 million people, is made up of many sources. It is only a smaller part English in its heritage. Nearly two-thirds of our citizens come from other races, and they have come to America with prejudices, antagonisms and diverse interests and sympathies. The policy of the Republic, however, has been to bring these diverse elements into a common life, and to make them a united people.

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language, and with the language of the English-speaking peoples. It is only when nations come to recognize with each other the precedents of English common law and our statutes have been based on the principles expressed in the English law. The only when nations recognize the principles of English law, they will be able to understand the English-speaking peoples. It is only when nations recognize the principles of English law, they will be able to understand the English-speaking peoples. It is only when nations recognize the principles of English law, they will be able to understand the English-speaking peoples.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1, A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

BRITISH TRADE EXPANSION

There are some German commercial methods which we hope the British will never copy. There are others from which we can learn something. This latter fact is now realised by the Home Government, which has just intimated that it is willing and anxious to follow the German method of utilising the services of its nationals abroad in the securing of commercial and other information. We know now something about German business policy in foreign lands, for the war, with its consequent liquidation of enemy firms, has let us into many a secret hitherto unknown. Mr. D.K. Moss, in his little booklet on the subject, lifted the curtain a considerable height and showed the means employed by the Germans in Hongkong for securing big business connections. No one in his sane moments suggests for a moment that we should adopt German methods, but we can afford to learn from all people, even Germans.

Now, Germans residing in foreign countries before the war were for the most part engaged in commerce, but, when so engaged or not, it was a duty which they felt they owed their nation to watch out for trade openings and to pass on to the proper quarter what they learned. They were, of course, interested in other than business matters too, as we have learned from our sorrow. Every German was a spy, big or little. Now, there may be "other information" besides that relating to commerce which British subjects abroad can communicate to the proper organisations which we are to hold are most likely to be established abroad, and we can conceive much of it being of great value to the Empire. All the same, we do not want to convert our overseas exiles into a paid army of spies, after the German fashion. We shall concentrate on commerce, and we shall profit from the new scheme. A Committee is being established to enquire into the whole question of a better utilisation of all forms of organisation by British subjects abroad, and from this decision consequences of the greatest value should arise. Since the war, there has been displayed in official circles an evident desire to encourage the growth of British trade; the Overseas Trade Department has already begun preparing the ground for the seed, and the Commercial Attaches in many parts of the world is a sign of the right direction.

But British commercial men in the Colonies and foreignlands must not look solely to the Imperial Government to help them. They have their part also to play, and they can do much by co-operation with the Government. We have always known that the British Empire, especially in the East, has been built up by the efforts of the British commercial men. It is the duty of the British Government to support and encourage them, but it is the duty of the British commercial men to support and encourage the British Government. The British Empire is a great and glorious thing, and it is the duty of the British commercial men to support and encourage the British Government. The British Empire is a great and glorious thing, and it is the duty of the British commercial men to support and encourage the British Government.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HOUSE RENTALS.

Hongkong householders, who are suffering a heavy burden in the high prevailing rents, will have read with much gratification the news published in yesterday's *Telegraph* to the effect that the Special War Tax on rentals is no longer being collected by the Government and that the early sanction of the Legislative Council is being sought to abolish this impost. As is known, this tax is one of seven per cent. on rentals, and as the occupier has had to pay it, the presumption is that householders will henceforth have their rent reduced to an extent corresponding to the actual tax. People who have taken houses since the tax was put on have in many instances had their rent quoted to them at a certain figure plus the War Tax, whilst others have been paying an inclusive sum. But in the one instance and the other they have all in reality been paying the extra rate, and that is why all will expect, as a right, to see a reduction in rentals immediately the tax is taken off. The amount is not a great deal in many instances, but every little lightening of the burden is welcome nowadays. In point of fact, quite apart from the War Tax, rentals are abominably high, even where it is possible to get a house at all. The public has long groaned under the excessive amount to be paid for the minimum of comfort, and is wondering when relief may be expected.

SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS.

It is a well-known fact that even before the war the world's production of food was only barely sufficient to meet requirements, and with so many States, crippled and extensive, areas devastated, the problem has become a very acute one. The shortage of food is being felt all over the world, while in many parts there is absolute starvation. The Allies have taken upon themselves to provide relief measures for the starving population of Europe. Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, who was appointed to control these measures, recently submitted a report, disclosing the magnitude of the charitable task that the Allies had taken on themselves to ameliorate the condition of those in devastated areas and in countries where scarcity of foodstuffs was acute. The good work is still proceeding and will probably continue for a long time in spite of the signature of the Treaty. The needs of seventeen countries were catered for in May, which is sufficient to prove the seriousness of the European food problem. The great work is in reality a benevolent one, for 168 shiploads of food were distributed in that month, valued at \$162,875,000, partly on credit and partly on charity. That the task is colossal is disclosed by the fact that besides feeding seventeen countries, the Allies are now serving four million children who but for the Allies' sympathy would have been lost to the world. The organisation is a prodigious one and no one could have conducted it with such signal success as Mr. Hoover, whose ripe experience was most valuable. The claims on the attention of the Entente are increasing daily for not only is the value of the foodstuffs increasing but the number of men, women and children who need feeding.

A BIG PROBLEM.

The greatest and most urgent problem facing the world today is that of food production. The old position has become entirely reversed, for countries like Russia, Rumania, Austria-Hungary which before the war were reckoned as large producers of foodstuffs, no longer enjoy this credit. At any rate, they cannot be expected to export foodstuffs on any large scale and they will perforce have to draw largely on America and the neighbouring countries. Those countries which grew countless tons of cereals, exporting them freely as so-day a burden on the world. Intimate connection with the problem of foodstuffs is that of distribution, as the world demand for tonnage is acute. In Europe especially every form of transport is far short of what it used to be before the war. The British Government, for instance, has decided that the resumption of the property registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 107, Section F is required for a public purpose and private negotiations for the purchase thereof having, in the opinion of the Officer Administering the Government failed, the said property will be resumed by the Government. The resumption of the property will be required by the Government for the purpose of the construction of a new road, and the compensation for the property will be paid to the owner.

DAY BY DAY.

IF SILENCE IS GOLDEN, GARBILITY MUST BE COPPER.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday, no cases of communicable disease being notified.

For having 48 tael of illicit opium, a Chinese who was arrested on the s.s. Wah On was today fined \$400 or, in default, four months' hard labour.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Cecil Graham Perdue to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong.

During the quarter ended June 30, 27 samples of milk were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance in Hongkong. Of these five were found to be adulterated.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1383 is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. Offices on July 21. It has an area of 19,280 square feet, the Crown rent is \$222, and the upset price \$19,280.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Law Yan-pak to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, vice the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe resigned, with effect from the 30th June, 1919.

The *Daily Press* today understands that it is the intention of the Government shortly to repeal the War Tax. We wonder to what extent their "understanding" depended on the news contained in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the previous evening.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Surgeon Charles Sharrman Woodwright, R.N., Senior Naval Medical Officer, to be a Member of the Medical Board, vice Deputy Surgeon General G. A. Dreaper resigned, with effect from the 1st July, 1919.

Pong Kum, a sub-manager of the Wing On Company, charged with receiving nine amber meerschaum cigarette holders stolen in the recent robbery on the Hongkong Cigar Store, was yesterday discharged, at the conclusion of the case, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, on the ground that he had no guilty knowledge of receiving stolen property.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities to the effect that Defence Electric Light Practice will take place as under during the month of July, 1919: From Belchers and Stonecutters on the 7th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Lyemun on the 14th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

That Chit is not Hongkong has been realised by a Chinese who hailed from that State. He brought a revolver over, and had it taken away from him by the Police. He said that he was a farm labourer in Chili and was allowed to carry arms without the necessity of taking out a permit. It was proved to Mr. R. E. Lindsell that the revolver was found carefully concealed in a clock which the man carried. A fine of \$100, or four weeks, was inflicted on the Chinese.

Stale and used tea leaves were considered by a Chinese good enough to go into the tea pot. He collected these from a certain Chinese tea house and for the privilege he agreed to pay the owner a small sum of money. The arrangement underwent a hitch when the collector of the tea-leaves failed to keep to his agreement and was, as a consequence, attacked by a flock of the fenshop. The assailant was today charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, and was ordered to pay a \$1 fine and sign a bond of \$50.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Governor-in-Council having decided that the resumption of the property registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 107, Section F is required for a public purpose and private negotiations for the purchase thereof having, in the opinion of the Officer Administering the Government failed, the said property will be resumed by the Government. The resumption of the property will be required by the Government for the purpose of the construction of a new road, and the compensation for the property will be paid to the owner.

HONGKONG, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending July 14, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
July 9.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to day is 2s. 1d.

SHARES.
July 9.—The man-eating shark is said to prefer an Asiatic to an African and a European to either. It is different, however, to the land mortgage shark. All is fish that comes to his net.

THE PLAGUE.
July 10.—Deaths from the plague from May 9th up to July 9th total 2,327. Up to the present time the "strained relations" existing between the Governor and the Permanent Committee are in no wise improved, the head of the Government having as yet failed to reply to the Committee's formal protest against the removal of plague patients to Lai-chi-kok, which His Excellency sanctioned a few days ago.

GOOD ADVICE.
July 11.—A budding apostle of philanthropy sends us the following which we print without comment: Hongkong ladies—caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks—pale pets of the parlour, who vegetate in unhealthy atmosphere, like the potato germinating in a dark cellar, why do you not go into the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps and vigour to your frames? Take exercise; run up the Peak on a wicker, and down again for fun; roam the public gardens, climb the fences and leap the ditches round the Race Course, wade the brooks, and, after a day of exhilarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. The beautiful and blooming young lady—rosy cheeked and bright eyed—who can darn a stocking, mend her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, and be a lady when required, is a girl that young naval and military officers are in quest of for a wife. But pining, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is girls want less fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more frankness and less false modesty. Let them loosen the waiststrings and breathe pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

BERLIN BIFT AGAIN.
July 14.—Dr. Bolus.—At our hospital we are now trying a liberal course of champagne upon the patients.

A SQUALL.
July 14.—A few minutes past seven this morning a terrific squall from the eastward whizzed over the usually placid surface of the Harbour, causing considerable damage to small craft generally. One of the Chinese-owned Yumai ferries launched, was almost capsized near the Victoria Hotel wharf and lost all her awnings; while the funnel went by the board.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council for the period during which the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., acts as Attorney General.

It was a good wind that blew yesterday, for it brought to the aid of a Chinese some pieces of money lost when he needed money most. The typhoon was his enemy, when he was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the money, which formed the covering of a gashed belonging to an Indian Sergeant. The Sergeant expressed his gratitude over the story, but the difference to the man was not made.

DAY BY DAY.

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THANKS FOR PEACE.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

In view of His Majesty's Proclamation, Sunday, the 5th July, will be kept as a Day of Thanksgiving.

At St. John's Cathedral there will be a Sung Eucharist at 7.50 a.m. with special intention as a Thank offering for Peace. At 11 a.m. a Solemn Te Deum will be sung and the Gloria in Excelsis. At this service seats will be reserved for the Judges, Members of Councils, Naval and Military Officers, Foreign Consuls and their Ladies. Seatholders will be accommodated as far as possible in the North and South Transepts. Five minutes before 11 o'clock all seats whether previously reserved or not will be open to the public. At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, a Special Service will be held at 9.30 a.m. officiated by His Lordship the Bishop to which service the Foreign Roman Catholic Consuls and Officers are being invited. A short sermon will be preached. In the Service of every Roman Catholic Church there will be special prayers of thanksgiving. At the Union Church a Special Service of Thanksgiving will be held at 11 a.m.

At the Wesleyan Church, Wanchai, a Special Peace Service will be held at 6 p.m. Services of thanksgiving for peace will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, in accordance with the King's proclamation of July 1st. The services at both 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be of a special character. The special preacher at the evening service will be Capt. Rev. E. W. L. Martin.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE RECEPTION AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The informal reception held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday by the American community in celebration of the Fourth of July, was a most successful function and the complete informality which characterised the affair was voted by all to be an excellent innovation. A special feature of the reception was the band and orchestra of the Columbia Park Boys, which provided the music. The guests were received by the American Consul, Mr. G. E. Anderson, and among those who attended the reception were H. E. Major General Ventris, Mr. Suzuki (Japanese Consul), Chev. Eles (Italian Consul), M. Hauchecorne (French Consul), E. G. Anderson (Peruvian Consul), M. Ludin (Swedish Consul), Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Melbourne, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Rev. Fr. Robert, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, Commodore Gurner, Lt. Col. Chapman, Lt. Col. Crisp, Lt. Col. Major Buck, Major Wakeman, Major Cassell, Capt. Murray, Commander Briggs, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Dr. McKenny, Dr. Jordan, Dr. Aubrey, Messrs J. L. McPherson, E. F. Nightingale, J. O. Sheppard, C. H. Beavis, A. Dyer Bell, J. Reid, R. E. Gunn, W. G. Humphreys, H. Humphreys, A. Nisbet, P. P. J. Woodhouse, C. E. C. D. Wilkinson, Costello, H. J. Gedge, H. E. Green, Thorpe, Daigo, Grimble, Travers, A. Gibson, W. E. L. Shenton, R. P. Mattingly, G. N. Orme, W. A. Dowley, Ross Thompson, Kennedy, Yasada, T. L. Perking, E. Ralph, Hancock, G. P. Lamert and Soares.

The chief characteristic of the Austrian peace delegates who have been lodged in the Castle of St. Germain, some twelve miles from Paris, appears to be their geniality and desire to please. Therein they have shown themselves better tacticians than Brockdorff's band of rowing misanthropists. It will make their stay in France more pleasant, even though it will have no effect on the peace terms they take back with them to Vienna. Austria is certainly the lesser criminal, but she showed a willingness to be Germany's tool and a readiness to copy the worst German methods of warfare that make it essential there should be with her, too, a sharp reckoning. Now disrupted into its component parts, the ramshackle Empire has vanished from the map, and thereby has been established one of the conditions pre-requisite to the reign of permanent peace in Middle Europe.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1919, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Chinese Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Tibet Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-China Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Burma Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Siam Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Ceylon Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Pakistan Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Afghanistan Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Baluchistan Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Persia Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Arabia Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Oman Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Yemen Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Somalia Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Ethiopia Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Libya Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Tunisia Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Algeria Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Morocco Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Syria Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Lebanon Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Palestine Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Jordan Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Sinai Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Egypt Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Libya Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Tunisia Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Algeria Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Morocco Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Syria Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Lebanon Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Palestine Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Jordan Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Sinai Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	
Indo-Egypt Bank.	2,117,652 \$1,000,000	

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HONGKONG WAR T. X. HOW IT MIGHT HAVE CONTINUED.

There has been general satisfaction felt at the announcement which we were able to make yesterday to the effect that the Government contemplates abolishing the Special War Tax almost immediately, for it is felt that there is no longer any justification for continuing the levy.

From what we can hear, however, there was at least the probability that the tax would still remain in force for some little time, not as hitherto, for the purpose of enabling sums to be sent to the Imperial Government as war contributions from this Colony, but in connection with the proposed War Memorial. The idea was not to obtain War Memorial funds by voluntary contribution, but to continue the War Tax and by this means raise the million dollars mentioned as being the possible cost of an adequate memorial.

This plan, we learn, was submitted to the Government, but in view of the announced intention of the authorities to abolish the tax, we presume that it did not find favour in official quarters. The suggestion of continuing the War Tax for the purpose of securing War Memorial funds would no doubt have been the easiest way of raising the money, and also a method by which nearly everyone would have contributed. In these senses, it would commend itself to many people, but the idea of compulsory contribution for such an object is open to criticism, and it also has the objection that it might not be equitable in the sense that many a man of moderate means is compelled to-day to occupy a house at a rental out of proportion to his earnings, whilst the more wealthy members of the community, who occupy their own houses, only pay the tax on an assessed value of their property.

THE RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended 10 a. m. to-day was 3.99 inches. Yesterday it was 2.49, so that, the total for the two days is 8.48 inches.

EX-KAISER WISHES TO SELL HIS YACHT.

The ex-Kaiser has advertised the sale of his yacht Meteor at 25,000 pounds sterling.

THE GOUSSLER.

(The gossle is a Russian musical instrument, and only six people know how to play it.)

When father plays the gossle.
From distant parts and near
The neighbours come in swarms and some
Can scarce restrain the tear.
But others like the music:
They say it's simply grand
When father strikes up "Kelly,"
Or, "Let's Go down the Strand."

When father plays the gossle
It hurts him, Poor old dad.
His trill or shake makes father ache
But on he goes, by gad.
It isn't everybody
Could stick it out like him.
But father's lungs are leather.
He's sound in wind and limb.

When father played the gossle
Last week before the Czar,
His Majesty screamed with joy and beamed
And gave him a cigar.
He cried out, "Good! Encoreski!"
He'd hear of no refusal.
Bombs fill the air. He doesn't care,
When father plays the gossle.

P. G. Wodehouse in the Globe.

YESTERDAY'S HEAVY GALE.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

As a result of the heavy gale which swept the Hongkong Harbour yesterday several junks and sampans got into difficulties and a number capsized before they could be brought to shelter. The men of H.M.S. Tamar got to work and about fourteen junks, sampans and other craft were taken into the naval camber. Anticipating possible accidents to such craft, a keen lookout was kept on the Tamar and all available naval steam launches were held in readiness, and, one by one, the capsized craft were attended to and the occupants taken on board the Tamar. As a result of this, at least 30 adults and a large number of children were rescued and given shelter and medical attention and when they had sufficiently recovered, which was the case with all except one child who subsequently died, they were sent to the Chinese quarters. Great praise is due to the men of the Tamar who worked unceasingly and also gave up their beds and blankets for the benefit of the rescued. In this connection special mention must be made of the work of Leading Seaman Tai Sing who dived from the sea wall and swam out for some distance to a boat which had capsized. It was a very risky proceeding owing to the heavy wind and rough sea but the gallant seaman managed to reach the boat and diving underneath it rescued two children, repeating the action and saving a woman. The Chinese, as a whole, showed great pluck. All the rescue boats sent out were manned by Chinese and Tai Sing was always ready to take his place in any of them as they required and the highest commendation is due to him for his gallantry, for he must have been instrumental in saving quite a number of lives. Other reports of accidents came in from the Harbour Office and other points, but there was no loss of life which was due in a good measure to the work of local steam launches.

The force of the wind was not felt so much on land except at certain exposed spots, such as Pedder Street, at the corner of Queen's Road, where gusts of wind made progress very difficult at times.

The assistants of Bostock's Circus had a hard time lowering the tent, the wind having got underneath it and calling for special efforts of all available hands to haul the canvas down. This was eventually carried out and little damage was done.

A boat capsized off Blake Pier. The crew were rescued by Messrs. Bailey and Co's launch, which also assisted in righting the boat. The launch had her awning and funnel blown away by the same gust of wind.

A trading junk, of 120 piculs capacity, capsized near the eastern entrance of the Yaumatei shelter and became a total wreck. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Another junk had to throw overboard a cargo of 130 bundles of iron, valued at \$500 near the Kowloon Godown to save itself from being capsized.

Mr. P. R. Wolfe, of the Kowloon Godown, has reported that a lighter, with 500 pigs of lead ore was sunk at the western anchorage of the Godowns.

A junk sank near H. M. S. Wivern. The crew are believed to have been saved by other boats.

A cargo boat said to belong to a Canton timber merchant, whilst lying between Nos. 2 and 3 wharves of the Kowloon Godown premises, was sunk by a squall. The crew got off, and no one was injured.

fact. He announced with regret that owing to the early departure of their boat, they were unable to give another performance, having to sail on the following day. They were to proceed to Manila and Australia. At the latter place they expected to stay for a year, after which they would return home to San Francisco to resume their school studies. He recalled the words of the President of the Polytechnic High School of San Francisco, who said that one year of travelling was worth three years in school. These travels would give them knowledge which would otherwise be acquired from books. The enjoyable entertainment was brought to a conclusion with the singing of the American and British National Anthems.

The American boys to-day left by the Tamar for Manila.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SHAMEE NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shamee, July 3.
Last evening a meeting of the Peace Celebration Committee was held by the British community. Nothing is heard of the French or American doings. It has been suggested that a salvo of 21 guns be fired in the morning. A service will be held in Christ Church on the Shamee, which will be followed, it is said, by a reception at the Club, which will of course, be international. The celebrations will be on the first day of the Celebrations Days selected for Hongkong and South China.

Illuminations will take place in the evening. Some of the expenses, it is reported, will be defrayed by the Shamee Municipal Council and the different Hongks will in all probability be decorated.

The climatic conditions prevailing during the past week or ten days have been something appalling and to-day the highest temperature has been reached—95° in the shade. The Chinese are very much concerned just now as the major part of the rice crop in this part is ready to be cut and should a typhoon pay us a visit, the whole countryside will be spoiled. The weather is quite the exception for the period of the year.

To-morrow there are expected to arrive eight members of Parliament from Tokyo. They will investigate the conditions existing in Canton regarding the Company for the Development and Improvement of South China. An office for this purpose has only recently been taken.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

It is notified that an Election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board for three years, will take place in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Monday, the 14th of July, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper's period of three years' service as a member of the Licensing Board has now expired and he has expressed his willingness to stand again for election.

Nominations must be personally handed in by the candidate or by his nominator or secondor not later than 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th of July, 1919.

The only persons entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 5.30 p.m. when the ballot-box will be closed.

SUMMER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of hot-weather headaches is torpid liver. To gently stimulate the liver, dispel congestion, sick headaches, or biliousness, use



the dairy pills known as PINKETTES, which gently stimulate the liver, dispel congestion, sick headaches, or biliousness, use

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Exceptionally Strong and durable
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RUBBER COLOSHES
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A double collar that looks 1½" deep, but sets low on the neck about 1½". A very dressy and comfortable collar.

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GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd Sept	2nd October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DUNERA	9th July	due Bombay about	26th July
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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

JAPAN	27th July	due Calcutta	13th August.
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FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.

DILWARA	14th July	For Shanghai only.	
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL
93.15 hours.The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to
First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of
Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining
car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
S.S. "ECUADOR"	16th July.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	13th Aug.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.
S.S. "WEST SEQUANA"	14th July.
S.S. "WEST CONAB"	10th Aug.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
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Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berth only.)The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,
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KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
& Port Said.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 5th July, at Noon.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Saturday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Sunday, 13th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Thursday, 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

SHINGO MARU Tuesday, 15th July.

KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
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For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Steamers	From Hongkong
YENYO MARU	20th July.
KIPPO MARU	7th July.
SIBERIA MARU	23rd July.
SHIMO MARU	13th Aug.
PERSIA MARU	23rd Aug.
KOREA MARU	10th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
ARVO MARU	10th Sept.
KIVO MARU	14th July.
SHIMO MARU	4th Nov.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific
and Steamship Co.Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

S.S. "BINTANG"

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

Aug. 19th, 1919.

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HONGKONG, 40, ADE 1917.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT WAR.

From the fact that the Taiyo
Kaiun is advertising the Dairen-
maru for the San Francisco run,
Asahi draws the conclusion that
the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. will put
more boats on the Australian run.
It names the Europe-maru No. 2
and the Koso-maru respectively
as likely to be scheduled. On the
other hand there are reports that
the Taiyo Kaiun will dispatch the
Fukuro-maru from Singapore to-
wards the beginning of next July
for Australia in place of the
Dairen-maru as there are pretty
large cargoes on return voyages
as already reported. Again dur-
ing the latter part of the same
month, it will put the Tamon-
maru No. 12 on the same line. As a
set-off to this activity on the part
of the Taiyo Kaiun, the N.Y.K.
and the O.S.K. also contemplate
dispatching extra steamers. In
such circumstances, with the turn
of the month, the Australian
freight war between these steam-
ship companies will be expected,
become keener and continue
unrestrictedly.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

On the 20th ult. a meeting of
the Board of Directors of the
O.S.K. was to be held for the
purpose of discussing various matters
to be recommended to the forth-
coming general meeting of
shareholders. It is said in the
Japanese papers that although
the company has been hit by the
peace slump, yet it has amassed
a pretty large profit through the
European service. As compared
with the net profit earned
during the previous term, the
present profit is believed to show
a decrease of about 30 per cent.,
amounting for the past term to
¥35,958,000. Judging from these
figures, the Kobe Yusen says
that about 40 per cent. dividend
will be paid for the present term,
showing a decrease of 20 per
cent. (10 per cent. ordinary and
50 per cent. special) as compared
with the previous term.

NEW B.L. BOAT.

On April 22 the twin-screw s.s.
Nowshera (ex War Ceres), built
by Messrs. Workman, Clark and
Co., Ltd., Belfast, ran successful
trials in Belfast Lough, proceed-
ing afterwards to Glasgow. This
vessel is a handsomely modelled
steamer, built to the order of the
Shipping Controller, but now
owned by the British India Steam
Navigation Company, Ltd. The
length is 450-ft., and she has a
gross tonnage of 7,920. There
are six large cargo holds, ar-
ranged for the carriage of general
cargoes, and the pillaring ar-
rangements have been designed
to render the holds free from
structural obstructions.

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

The enlargement of Yokohama
harbour has been decided upon,
and plans will soon be prepared.
According to the new scheme, the
harbour will be divided into two
sections, the outside and inner
harbour. The former will com-
prise an area of 400,000 tsubo,
and will be protected by a break-
water extending from Honmoku
to the mouth of the River
Tsurumi. The present harbour
will be improved, and will become
the inner harbour. The total ex-
penditure for the work is estimat-
ed at ¥1,750,000.

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Steel ships to the number of 54
are being constructed in Canada
at present, the tonnage being
254,000, and the cost, \$3,180 to
\$3,215 per ton. The programme
of building will be continued for
two years by the Government,
and will maintain in continuous
employment 30,000 men in the
shipbuilding trade and 10,000
men in the steel industry. In
addition, 30 wooden ships are
being built for the French Gov-
ernment.

NEW DOCK AND SLIPWAYS.

Particulars of the new graving
dock and slipways, erected at
Heisho by Messrs. Brossard &
Mopin, are as follows: Extreme
length, 433-ft.; average breadth at
entrance, 59-ft. 5-in.; height of
sill above bottom, 2-ft.; depth on
sill H.W.O.S.T. 16-ft. 7-in. The
entrance is closed by a re-inforced
concrete caisson. The extreme
length of the patent slips is 443-ft.,
length on cradle 288-ft.; draft on
keel blocks at H.W.O.S.T. 3-ft.
8-in. forward and 4-ft. 6-in. aft.

EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS.

With regard to the examination
of engineer candidates in Great
Britain for certificates of com-
petence, the official regulation
which limited the time within
which a candidate might present
himself for examination to two
months from the date of leaving
employment is now withdrawn.
If a candidate fails three times
in any part or parts within any
period of three months, he will be
examined "until after a period of
three months from the date of his
last failure."

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	6th July at d'light.
HEOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kaichow	7th July at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaichow	8th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	8th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunaleg	10th July at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'HSIN	Kueichow	11th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	11th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	13th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsing-tao
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong July 5, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tijibodas	Java	9th July	—	—
Tijpanas	Japan	10th July	12th July	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

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good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 8th July at 1 p.m.
Shanghai	J. W. Evans	SAT. 12th July at 3 p.m.
Guilnebaug	Medina	TUES. 15th July at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Chaksang	Sun. 6th July at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwangsang	Tues. 8th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hwangsang	Wed. 9th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwangsang	Thurs. 10th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 11th July at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 11th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 18th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Penang.According to Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Shanghai.11 steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Western and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when
indicated.BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements,
must be required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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FOR NEW YORK

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S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday

July 9th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

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Agents.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



LADY STUBBS AND CHILDREN.



His Excellency, Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Governor-Designate of Hongkong, photographed as Colonial Secretary of Ceylon with his staff.



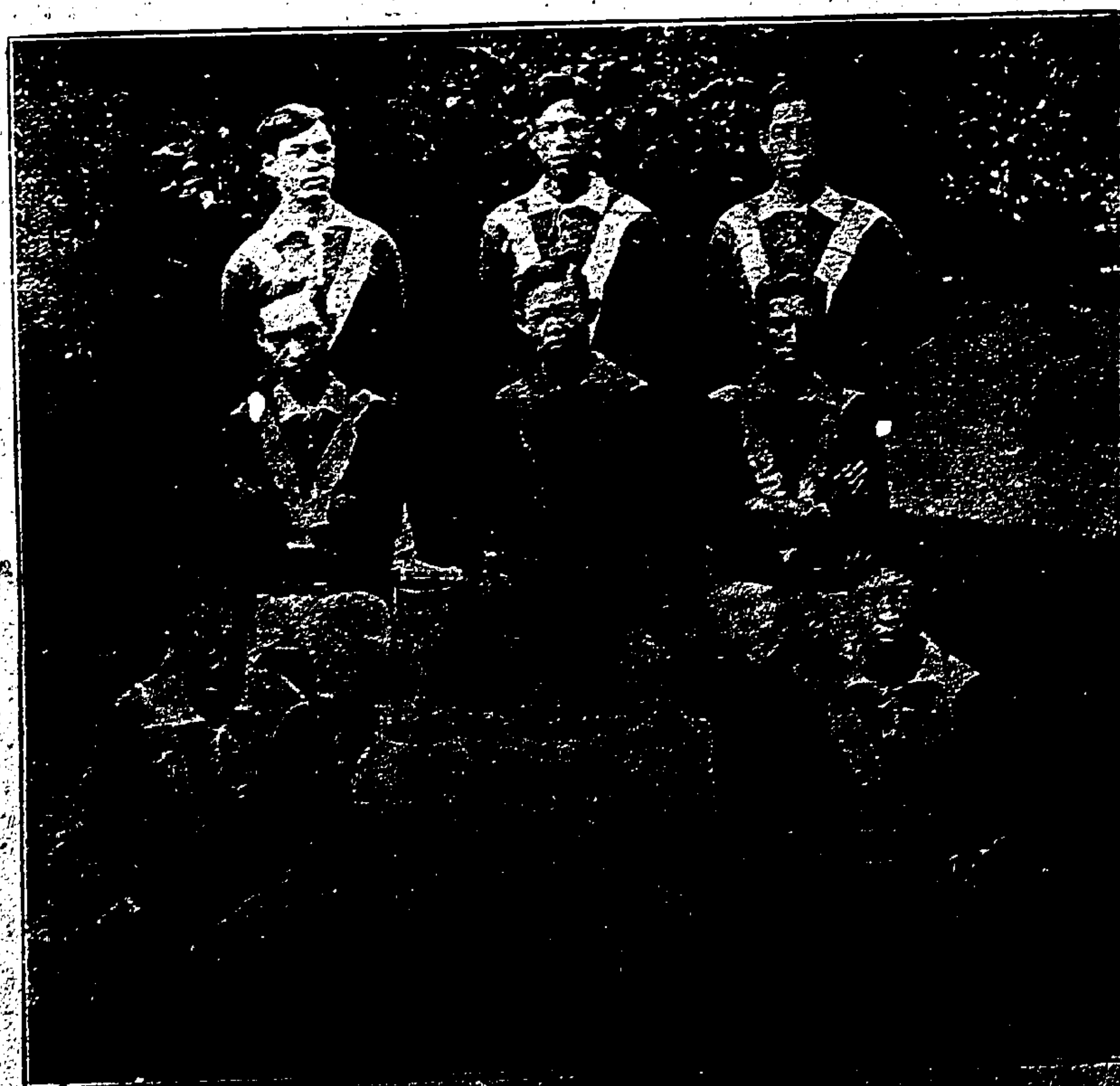
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOLS JUNIOR FOOTBALL TEAM.
Left to right:—Back row: C. K. Woon, M. Silva, Ip Tu. Middle row: G. Ribeiro, J. Gomes, J. Leonard. Front row: G. Osmund, K. Chow, S. Rumjahn (Capt.), H. Silva, J. Ribeiro.



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOL SENIOR FOOTBALL TEAM.
Left to right:—Back row: Ping Yuen, M. Silva, P. Xavier. Middle row: Shui Ying, Hon Wing, F. Rodrigues. Front row: I. Hassan, B. A. Hyder, S. A. M. Sepher (Capt.), O. Ismail, A. Rahmin.



A. Rahmin, St. Joseph's College athletic champion.



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LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
 "AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 13th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
 "HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
 "SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
 "KOHISO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
 "CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
 "MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 17th July.
 "SOSHI MARU" ...

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. Sunday, 6th July.
 "AMAKUSA MARU" ...

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
 Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

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BANGKOK

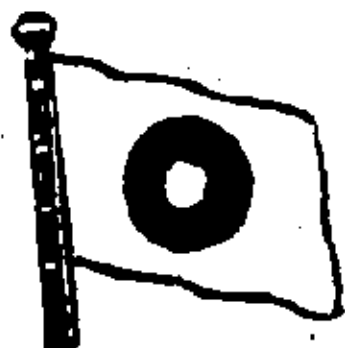
and/or

SINGAPORE.

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.



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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 8th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ...

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.B. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.

"TANCRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	2nd July.	7th July.

* calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Telephone No. 36.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. s.s. TENYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM is due to arrive here from Shanghai via Manila on or about July 5th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 29th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SHINGO MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th June and is expected here on the 16th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 27th June, and is expected here on the 6th August.

The s.s. BENLEDI from Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on the 30th June and may be expected to arrive here on or about 6th July.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Manila on 2nd July, leaves there 4th July, and is due at Hongkong on 5th July, 6 p.m.

CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR."

having arrived from Vancouver B.C. via ports on July 3, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godown until Monday July 7, when they will be examined by Company's representative at 10 o'clock Monday July 7, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by the said representative on the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after July 9, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO.

HONGKONG, JAPAN PORTS.

Monday 3rd June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined, Tuesday, 8th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENARTY."

From MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON

and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

JAPAN PORTS.

Monday, 30th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday, 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, 10th July, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th June to 6th July.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
30th June	10.15	4.15	6th July	10.15	4.15
1st July	10.15	4.15			
2nd July	10.15	4.15			
3rd July	10.15	4.15			
4th July	10.15	4.15			
5th July	10.15	4.15			

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"DEUOALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON, COLOMBO

and STRAITS.

"PEN BROOKSHIRE"

having arrived from above ports Consignees of Cargo by her hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence, and/or from wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 p.m. July, 1919 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. GIBB & Douglas, on the 10th July at 10 a.m. Claims against steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of arrival of steamer, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

J. L. DUNN,

Agents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Versailles, June 28.

Mueller, Bell and fifty German missioners left this evening for Germany. Forty secretaries remain at Versailles for the present. The following diplomatic documents were signed this afternoon: The Peace Treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries, including five Germans. The Convention concerning the left bank of the Rhine was signed by representatives of France, United States, Britain and Belgium. The decree for the recognition of Poland was signed by the representatives of the five great Powers and Poland.

An Allied note has been handed to the German delegation dealing with the ratification of the Peace Treaty by Germany, which is closely connected with the length of time that the blockade will be maintained.

Berlin, June 28.

Von Haniel yesterday sent two notes to M. Clemenceau. The first declares that the German Government concludes from the Allied note of June 21 that the Allied and Associated Governments regard the promises embodied in the memorandum of June 18th, which are not expressly included in the Peace Treaty as equally binding and does not object to part of such promises being laid down in a final protocol to avoid misunderstandings. The second note says the German Government recognises it is unable to refuse to sign the Rhineland agreement. Nevertheless it considers it necessary that mandates of both parties meet to supplement and correct the stipulations thereof.

Paris, June 29.

M. Clemenceau has sent a letter to the German delegation pointing out that according to the armistice the blockade is in force until peace is ratified, therefore the Allies are ready to raise the blockade immediately they are officially advised of the regular and complete ratification of the Treaty by the German Republic.

The new Italian Delegation has arrived.

A note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference was handed to the Germans and their Allies informing them that the blockade will be automatically lifted as soon as the Treaty is ratified.

M. Clemenceau to-morrow will lay the Peace Treaty before the French Parliament for ratification, making a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the principal political and military features. A keen debate is expected.

Washington, June 29.

President Wilson, immediately after the signature of the Treaty, sent a message to the American people urging acceptance of the Treaty and League of Nations Covenant.

New York, June 28.

News of the signing of the Treaty was greeted by the booming of guns, ringing of church bells and hooting of syrens, but generally the celebration was not equal to the spontaneous outburst on the occasion of the armistice.

Paris, June 28.

The signing of Peace was celebrated joyfully. In the evening there were many torchlight processions which included soldiers and Allied bands headed by flags. Dense crowds on the boulevards cheered Allied soldiers perched on the roofs of motor cars singing the National Anthems. German guns were drawn by urdins. All public buildings and many houses were illuminated with multicoloured electric lights. The festivities culminated in the singing of the Marseillaise and Allied Anthems in all theatres.

Paris, June 29.

Paris on Saturday night gave itself completely to rejoicing over the consecration of the victory of right over might. Torchlight processions took place and dances were organised everywhere in the streets.

Brussels, June 29.

The city was absolutely quiet yesterday. There was no official peace demonstration and only a few Belgian and Allied flags were visible.

Copenhagen, June 29.

The news of the signing caused little stir.

London, June 29.

The over-night Peace Celebrations in London continued almost till dawn. Bonfires in many open spaces were kept blazing all night. Thanksgiving Services were held in all the Churches this morning, with crowded congregations.

Brussels, June 29.

A National Thanksgiving Service was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Mercier in the presence of their Majesties, Ministers, Diplomats and large and enthusiastic crowds.

Paris, June 29.

The refusal of the Chinese to sign the Treaty was officially communicated to Reuters. In the confusion surrounding the signing proceedings at Versailles the fact escaped general notice. In the course of a statement explaining the reasons, the Chinese delegation recalls "the feeling of injustice over the settlement of the Shantung question made by the Conference" and that the Chinese forwarded on May 4th, a protest to the Council of Premiers. It proceeds to describe how the decision of the Conference to transfer to Japan the German rights in Shantung evoked a national protest. Therefore in view of the united opposition of public opinion the Chinese Government is compelled to decline to accept the clauses in question.

Paris, June 29.

The Chinese delegates have not signed the Treaty. The Chinese delegation is absolutely refusing to sign the Treaty and did not send a single representative to Versailles. The action of the Chinese came as a surprise.

Copenhagen, June 29.

The Berlin Government has suppressed the "Deutsch Zeitung" for an excited article speaking of the German people's future revenge for the disgrace of 1918.

Berlin, June 29.

The Conservative press appeared with black borders as a mark of mourning at the signing of the Treaty. The following are typical headlines: The "Kreuz Zeitung": "Germany's fate sealed." the "Bunschaun": "Signature of Peace and Annihilation," the "Tages Zeitung": "The End." Most pessimistic comment follows the headlines but the "Bunschaun" significantly declares: "We need a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to establish him our enemies will send him."

London, June 29.

General Smuts has issued a statement that he signed the Peace Treaty not because it is a satisfactory document, but because it was imperatively necessary to close the war and the world needs peace above all; and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months since the armistice have perhaps been as unsettling, unsettling and ruinous to Europe as the previous quadrilateral war. He regards the Treaty as the closing chapter of the war and equities. He feels that in the Treaty we have not achieved the real peace for which our peoples were looking. He believes the real work of making peace will only begin after the Treaty is signed. The Treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation.

The promise of the new life and the victory of great human ideas, and settlement of their aspirations towards the new world, which will be a fairer and better world, will be the result of the Treaty and will not be within the grasp of the victors.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S FUTURE SECURITY.

Paris, June 28.

Before leaving Paris President Wilson signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States whereby America guarantees to aid France in case of unprovoked attack. The same text was signed by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Great Britain. President Wilson made the following statement: "I leave France with my belief in her future confirmed."

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, June 29.

The metal-workers' strike has ended upon the employers' terms.

which the statesmen of the Conference found too hard.

General Smuts urges territorial settlements and guarantees, and foreshadows that the punishments and stipulated indemnities will need revision, modification or expungement. A real peace of the people ought to amend the peace of the statesmen.

General Smuts asserts that two achievements of far-reaching world importance are definitely recorded in the Treaty, namely the destruction of Prussian militarism and the institution of the League of Nations. He is confident the latter will yet prove a way of escape for Europe from the ruin created by war. General Smuts regrets that abolition of militarism in the Treaty is confined to the enemy peoples. These should join the League at the earliest possible moment and collaborate with the Allies in practising the great lesson of the war, that the true path of national progress lies in common service for the great human causes.

Besides resulting in the enemy's utter defeat the war caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of Central and Eastern Europe. Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples a large part of Europe will be threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave indeed. The effects of this disaster will not be confined to Central Europe, for civilisation is one body and we are all members of one another. He specially appeals to the peoples of the United States and British Empire who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life to exert themselves to the uttermost to the saving of the wreckage of life and industry on the continent. All this is possible of accomplishment, on two conditions, firstly Germany must convince our peoples of their good faith and complete sincerity through a real honest effort to fulfil the Treaty obligations to the furthest possible. They will find Britishers disposed to meet them halfway in their unexampled difficulties and perplexities, but any resort to subterfuges or underhand means to defeat or evade the Peace Treaty will only revive old suspicions, arouse anger and prove fatal to good understanding; secondly the Allies must remember that God gave them an overwhelming and undreamt of victory for the attainment of the great human ideals for which the heroes gave their lives and which are the real victors in this war—ideals.

London, June 29.

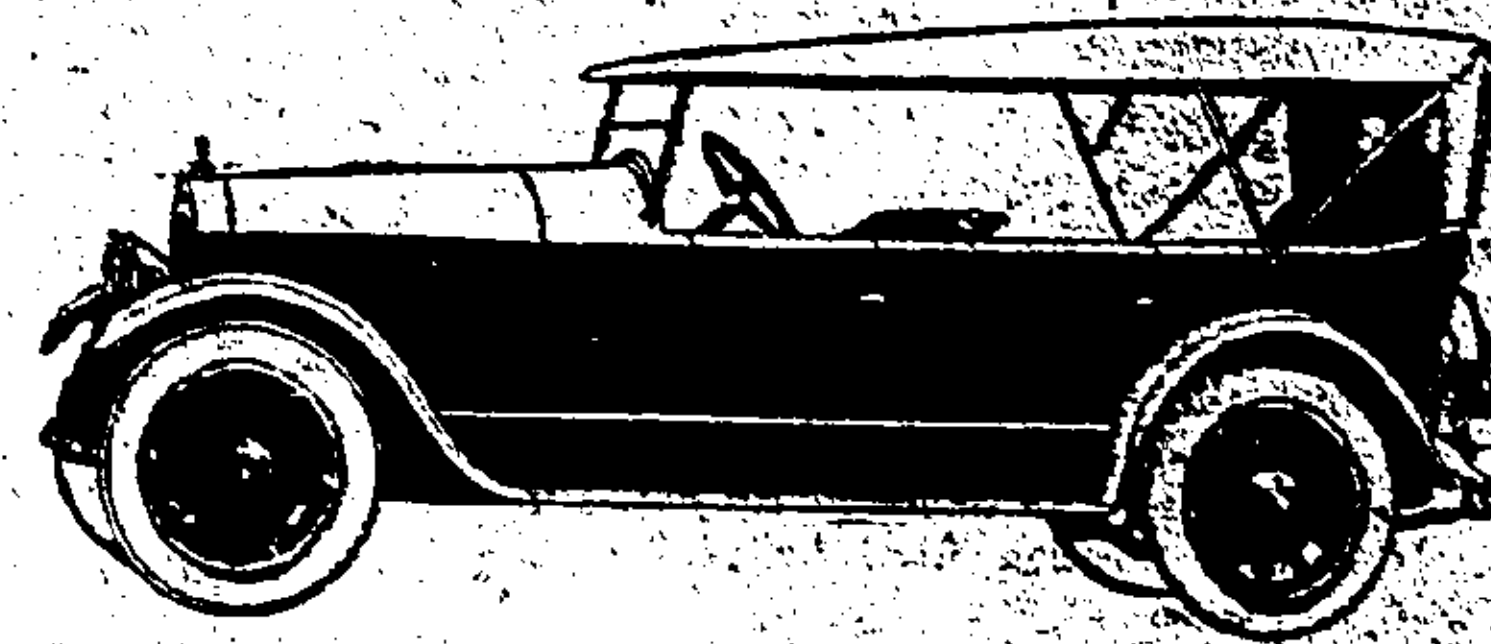
Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Milner, Hon. E. S. Montagu, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts and others has arrived in London and was received at Victoria Station by the King, Prince of Wales, members of the Cabinet and others. As the train steamed in the King with Mrs. Lloyd George on his arm, left the Royal waiting room to meet the arrivals. Subsequently the King and Prince of Wales drove with the delegation members to Buckingham Palace. They were given a stupendous oration by a great concourse of people. The party remained at the Palace twenty minutes, then drove to Downing Street where a vast cheering multitude insisted on the Premier's speaking. The Premier said: "Yesterday at Versailles a just peace was concluded by the labours and sacrifices of men of all classes and all races of this great Empire. (Cheers.) A peace charged with hope has been won for the world. We all helped to do it and it is because everybody helped that it has been won. I sincerely trust the united spirit of concord and co-operation which won this great Peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation a new world which has been won by the sacrifices of millions of valiant men. The hideous slaughter of brave men has come to an end in a righteous Peace. Let us thank God for that. (Cheers.) Let us rejoice in this great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness, which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of reverence, which is worthy of the noble sacrifices which have been made." (Cheers.)

Paris, June 29.

M. Poincare, replying to a telegram of congratulations from King George on the occasion of the signature of Peace, says: "France receives with gratitude the good wishes of Britain and expresses her thanks and congratulations to His Majesty, to the British people and the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. She will never forget the marvellous effort put forth during more than four years by your valiant forces on land and sea. She is proud to have shared with them the glory of fighting for our common ideal, justice, and by their side to have gained a victory which is not only that of our two countries but that of eternal Right and Liberty. She rejoices also at Peace which, succeeding so long a comradeship in arms, will allow our nations, delivered from the horrors of war, to collaborate with confident intimacy in the progress of humanity. Your Majesty knows I am, as is France, profoundly convinced of the necessity of a permanent agreement between Britain and France. The closer our union is henceforward the more surely will be guaranteed the maintenance of peace, the resumption of productive activities and future civilisation."

London, July 3.

There was a crowded House, the Prince of Wales being in the Peers' gallery, when Mr. Lloyd George rose to speak on the Peace Treaty. The Premier, who was enthusiastically welcomed, said he had to lay on the table two Bills to enforce the most momentous document to which the British Empire had ever affixed its seal. One was to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty and the other was to obtain sanction to the Anglo-French Convention. He paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes and the Overseas representatives. The terms were in many respects terrible, but so were the deeds and the consequences thereof inflicted on the world. The latter would have been more terrible had Germany succeeded. The terms were stern but just. After describing Germany's great downfall the Premier emphasised amid cheers, the justice of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig Holstein and Eupen and also the justice of the reparations terms which the decision that if the whole cost of the war had been thrown on Germany it would have accorded with every principle of civilised justice. He then emphasised the justice of the disarmament of Germany and the restoration of her colonies, which he emphasised that there was most overwhelming evidence that Germany herself illustrated the nature and the magnitude of those colonies in face of the fact that Germany had lost the war. He then said that the British Empire was now in a position to take an active part in the reconstruction of the world.



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NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW SPINNING MILLS.

Specifications for at least twenty cotton spinning mills are expected to be placed for the Yangtze Valley within the next six months. As British manufacturers are not yet in a position to quote, it is expected that most of the business will go to the United States.

SUGAR.

The Japanese sugar market is still rising. On the morning of the 18th ult. the prices of centrifugals and refined sugar easily exceeded Yen 25 and Yen 37 respectively. The final quotations stood at Yen 25.10 and Yen 38.20 for centrifugals and refined sugar, showing an increase of sen 40 to sen 50 respectively. All this is attributed to the withholding of stocks on the part of the Sugar Trust in Java and to the extremity of the world-wide demand for sugar. In such circumstances the rise in the market is likely to continue. The Java prices are, of course, inevitably raised by the policy adopted in the island of sacrificing sugar land to extend the cultivation of rice. Whether the policy was the most profitable that might have been conceived remains to be seen, but with the present shortage of rice it was certainly smart, if it smelt at all, on the skin.

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